THE TEMPERANCE TEMPEST.

Great Demonstrations in New York, Philadelphia and New Haven.

PETTICOAT PERTINACITY

The Fresh Water Wave Sweeping East and West.

A CATHOLIC CRUSADE.

The Bold and the Timid Disagreeing on the Method of Warfare.

WOMAN'S WILL AT WORK.

The good men and true and the women of this city who have seen fit to openly identify themselves with the new temperance movement, it would seem, are not all of one mind as to the best way of attacking the enemy. There are among them a few who believe that the best way to get rid of the temptations with which the young and the old alike who are bibulously inclined in the metropolis is to attack the saloons by main force of devout prayer and repeated calls upon the proprietors of the various liquor dispensaries. Still, the fact has become apparent to most of them that what is an easy thing to do in a village where Charley Beck or Irish Sullivan was made to go down on his marrow bones, and, with tears in his eyes, confess that he was unable to stand the pressure of prayer and exhortation any longer, is really an impossibility in a city like New York. The men like Dio Lewis who are doing all they can to egg on the movement to put dramshops of the city among the rabbish of the past are doubtless sincere. They mean well in all they do, and, in their enthusiasm, they care very little what advice they give to their hearers, so long as the Lord is supposed to be on their side of the fight. It is a fact that became evident yesterday at the various meetings that were held about town to favor the anti-liquor crusade that the leaders of the movement are not of one mind as to the best way of carrying on their warfare. Even Lewis himself is a little in doubt; but while he is not a prohibitory law man he frankly told a HERALD reporter yesterday, at the Church of the Strangers, that he believed women in praying bands could in this city do all the good that had been done in Ohio so long as they went about their work in dead earnest. In answer to the question put to him by the reporter whether or not the women might be pulled up at some time with a sharp turn in their ramblings about the saloons, in view of the fact that the liquor, dealers are doing a business that they are by legal license allowed to carry on, he remarked that law had nothing to do with the matter. He said, in fact, that the women's right in the matter of invading the saloons was not to considered at all, because they were sufferers from the liquor trade—the wife, the mother and the sweetheart—and had a right of self-delence, as it were, to attack by any means in their gentle power the men who were instrumental in making their lives unhappy. At the hours appointed yesterday, afternoon and evening, the friends of the new movement met at Dr. Deems' church. The failure of the meeting the night before at Association Hall was made up for by a crowd that was overwhelming in numbers-so large, in fact, that an extra meeting had to be held in the Sun-day school room in the basement of the the Secretary of the Temperance Society, Mr. L. S. Cole. The two meetings were enthusiastic to a wonderful degree, which probably may be accounted for in great part by the fact that the ma-Dio Lewis and Mr. McMullen, the President of the Temperance Society, were present and both delivered earnest discourses. Mr. Lewis was very lehicitous in his remarks, and gave his hearers a vivid picture of the way the liquor trade was knocked in the head in Ohio while he was out there. His appeals to the good and the earnest workers in the temperance cause were doubtless from the heart, and the candid way in which he answered every question put to him as to the certain good and the propable ban that legally might be made if the praying band system were inaugurated, told plainly that he, at least, had entered the movement with an honest purpose. Dr. Steele also made a most eloquent Dio Lewis and Mr. McMullen, the President of the least, had entered the movement with an honest purpose. Dr. Steele also made a most eloquent address at the evening meeting, and when the hundreds who were present finally separated it was discovered by Mr. Barker, a strong temperance advocate, who went through the crowd with a petition asking for men and women alike to take the piedge, that 268 persons had determined to give up the nowing bowl as a luxury. The two meetings were marked by great excitement from beginning to end, and doubtless did a great deal of good for the temperance cause. They showed one thing, however, which Mr. McMullen himself made certain by a positive statement, that no matter how many meetings may be held, or how many prayers are offered up for the destruction of the liquor trade, there will not be any praying band system in the general tournament. The reason why Mr. McMullen did bot state, but it is generally believed that the reluctance of decent women in this city to enter into the contest as the Ohio women did, and the fear of the police order to "move on" have had a good deal to do with it.

A LARGE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

How Dio Lewis Proposes to Convert New York-Ten Women to a Block and the Same Results To Be Obtained as in Ohlo-Speeches by Revs. Messrs. Inskip and McDonald-An Original Temper-

A meeting of the East Side Temperance Ailiance was held at the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded, the major part of those present being ladies, who seemed to take a very deep interest in all that was said.

The Rev. Mr. Boole presided, and the Rev. Mr. McDonald led in the opening prayer, which was full of earnestness and iceling. After prayer Mr. Boole introduced Dio Lewis, of women's crusade

Mr. Lewis opened his remarks by stating that there was something in the movement which frightened him. At first when he entered on the good work he was not afraid of it, but within a short time it had developed a something which to him was alarming. He said there was now so much of God in the movement that he wished to go and hide himself. The creature of his creation had taken on so much of God that he now came to regard it with awe and trembling. What he had intended to be local had become universal, and now the tide of religious feeling that had been aroused could not be stemmed b any sectional influence or animosity. It seemed as though it were going to sweep across the face of the whole country. But, as he had not come to the meeting to talk of what was being done in Ohio, but of what ought to be done in the East, he would let the West go on in the good work and turn his attention to New York, not so much as a city, but as regarded the individual ctions of its citizens and their duties in the cause of temperance. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and on this account he led that every one take the subject to himself, and, independent of influence or organiza-tion, do all he could to help the cause. As soon as this state of things is brought about organizationand powerful organization-win spring up, and its power and influence will be felt on both sides. To insure the success of the movement in the East there must be, as there had been in the West, a depth of feeling and interest in the work, and God must be the foremost consideration. Temperance organizations have been in existence for hundreds organizations have been in examence for numerous of years, but they never accomplished the results of these women in Ohio. Their temperance organization was perfect, but there was not that love of God, and that deep seated feeling underlying it, and consequently it had not succeeded as well as the women's movement.

which was founded on love and religion. Mr. Lewis divided drankards into three classes:—First, those who drink as often a day as they can get it, and are only prevented from being continually drunk by lack of money or opportunity; second, those who drink frequently and get drunk occasionally, and third, those who, with kid gloves and diamond studs, sip from dainty glasses the choicest and rarest wines of the world. The first class, he says, do not induce young people to drink, as they are in themselves examples of what drinking leads to. They are walking and strong temperance lectures, and, had they no souls and bodies to save, I would gladly say. "Go on! you are keeping the rising generation from ruin and destruction." The second class are those persons with furry overcoats and stovepipe hats, who get flush now and then and go of on a "lark." Many of them are in business. Many of them have good names in the Gold and stock boards; but let them go on in their way for five years and see where they will stand. The third and last class, he thinks, is the worst, and he declared that he would sooner de a sot than go before his Gold after having spent a life like these king glove gentlemen. They were the bon ton, the men who lead the fashion and from whom all the town takes tone. They rise at public dinners and on public occasions and, glass in hand, before the world make specches. They have an awful crime to answer for, for they are leading the young of their generation to ruin and to degradation.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Lewis said that the women of New York let themselves out as the

young of their generation to ruin and to degradation.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Lewis said that the women of New York let themselves out as the servante of hell and the devil when they offered wine to their visitors on New Year's Day or any other time. He said this New Year business was an evil which needed to be rectified, and the sooner the better. In his opinion many and many a good and virtuous man was thrown down from his high estate by this lashion. Men for whom drink had no fascination found it agreeable when dispensed by a female hand, and drank amid the noise of remale voices. If this lashion could be stopped in New York a great step towards temperance perfection would be taken.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lewis remarks the following original hymn, written for the occasion, was sung by the congregation:—

the congregation :-The banner cross is waving high,
The standard of our God,
"To arms, to arms,"—the battle cry—
Ring out the cheering word.

There's sound of victory in the air, And shout of triumph grand; The hosts of God in mighty prayer Are sweeping through the land.

The beast is hunted to his lair,
The monster to his den,
And Love her spottess bosom bares,
To rescue tallen men.

What can withstand the might sublime That powerless seeks to win! Resiscless as the flight of time, Its conquests over sin.

The hand of faith lays hold or God, And chokes the springs of death, And pours the streams of life abroad, To sweeten poison's breath.

March on! march on! ye conquering hosts, Till not a fee shall stand. Nor haunt of vice through all our coasts, Nor drunkard in the land.

Nor drunkard in the land.

DIO LEWIS? FLAN OF DISTRICTING NEW YORK.

In answer to the question whether he thought it possible to do in the East as had been done in the West, Mr. Lewis answered, "I certainly do; true, it cannot be done in the Same way, but it can be done. I would suggest that the work be undertaken in this way:—Say, let ten women take a street and go into the first 'gin mill' on that street and make a sbort prayer, then move on to the next store and do the same. When they get to the end of the street let them begin over again and do the same thing. Many may not see how this will have any effect; but it will, and needs only to be tried to be proven."

Here Mr. Boole arose and said that this morning there would be a prayer meeting in the church for the conversion of the "gin mill" keepers and ior all others tasting, touching or handling ardents.

BROTHER INSKIP'S SPECH. *

Brother Inskip was next introduced. He said that the movement had a deep religious significance, and was not by any means an exclusively temperance one. He said its success was not attributable to woman or her persuasive powers.

temperance one. He said its success was not at-tributable to woman or her persuasive power, but to God, who was foremost in the movement, and who was making Himself felt. He concluded his remarks with the sentence, "No gin mil can stand in the presence of an angry God." This sen-tence was spoken with vociferous emphasis, and one brother, who seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing, cried out in stentorian tones, "Bless the Lord!"

the Lord!"

Brother M'Donald next came forward. He is from Maine, and gave his experience of the much talked of Maine lajour iaw. He said it effectively closes the "gin mills," but drunkenness is still very prevalent, and an immense number of subterranean groggeries are still in full operation. In his opinion legislation on the subject of temperance was of no account unless the tone and sentiment of the people were in accord with the law passed. This woman's movement had God in it, and would prepare public sentiment for legislation on the subject of temperance.

A collection was here taken up, and the meeting was closed with prayer.

THE METROPOLITAN C. T. A. UNION.

The new Board of Government of the Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New York State, elected at the late State Convention in this city, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of the President, No. 216 Canal street, to map out the campaign for the ensuing year. Alexander Patton, Sr., President of the Union, took the chair. The project of visiting all outstanding societies and applying to them to link their forces for a general advance was discussed and the execution of the same assigned to the New York County Vice President, Thomas J. Cronan, to be aided by the local directors of the several parishes. A series of public demonstrations to set forth the special principles of the Catholic movement before the country and attract the support of all the congregations will be carried out at once. New societies were reported as organized in the churches of St. John the Evangelist and St. Bernard, and the pastor of St. Cecilia's (new) church. Rev. Father Flattery, was reported as ready to aid the organization committee in iounding a branch in his parish.

The Centennial proposal, originating in the Philadelphia Union, for statuary in Fairmount Park in the form of a fountain to be built by the General Union, came up by a resolution instructing the New York member of the national board to oppose the introduction of business of a pointical or public nature, such as the Centennial affair, into the councils of a purely religious association; the salety of the total abstinence movement depended when the boliched or production.

or public nature, such as the Centennial affair, into the councils of a purely religious association; the satety of the total abstinence movement depended upon its holding aloof from operations which properly belong to political bodies and public men, and that the action of the reverend President of the General Union in retusing to commit the Union to the Philadelphia Centennial scheme be endorsed as saving the cause from a great peril. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Ladies' total abstinence societies were reported as forming in the several parishes, not for a public singing crusade, but for supporting the religious abstinence plan.

THE FORSYTH STREET METHO-DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Yesterday afternoon temperance meetings were held in the schoolrooms attached to the various churches throughout the city, at which many signatures to the pledge were obtained. In the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church the move-ment was inaugurated yesterday by the first meet-ing, at which there was a large attendance. Mr. E. Seely, Superintendent of the Sunday school, presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cudy and Glover, besides others from members present, who related their experiences of the demon strong drink.

THE CAUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Monster Uprising in the City of Brotherly Love-Two Immense Mass Meetings at the Same Time-The Ginmills More Numerous than the Churches and the Drinkers than the Christians-Defiance of the Police. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1874.

The crowd assembled at Colonel Wood's Museum this afternoon to hear the addresses of Mrs. Dr. French and others identified with the general tem. perance crusade was immense. Mrs. Prench, when she appeared upon the platform, was wel comed down the aisle with the most prolonged and

enthusiastic applause.

MRS. DR. FRENCH'S ADDRESS. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. B. Drew, of Washington, D. C., and after a brief prayer by the Rev. Dr. Romaine Mrs. Dr. French came forward and addressed the assembled thou-

"I came here to-day," she said, "to address you for the promotion of this great and momentous temperance cause. This immense audience indicates what interest the community take in this wondrous movement. What woman or what man, were a child in danger, would not rush to the brink of heil to save it from ruin. My appeal is to every true woman and every honest man. We do not intend to get down in the mud and block up the thoroughfares with a riotous crowd. Our prayer meetings are true and legitimate, and the police fere with the crowd that follow and interrupt us, Our work has just begun. It is our aim to so appeal to the feelings of the rumsellers that they will voluntarily give up their nesellers that they will voluntarily give up their ne- | take the pledge and form a society. To the Secre-jarious occupation; that they will of their own | tary of the National Union he would leave the men.

accord resign their trade: that they will no longer outrage our friends or destroy our dear ones; that they will cease forever the ruination of our fathers and the degradation of our sons.

"Our appeal is said to be through legislation, but what prominence in the Legislature have I or any other of my sex? Nay, our guardian is Heaven and our instrument is prayer. We shall hold meetings of prayer in every church—nay, in every house-on each day and at every hour. We trust in the virtue of our effort, and its purity before a just and equitable God. It is prayer alone that has wrought the purest and most it is prayer and religion together that can promote our national progress until it becomes the mote our national progress until it becomes the perfect example and model of the world. This is the aim of the worden of to-day. We come forward at this hour for the numane purpose of saving our children and of rescuing from destruction those whom we dearly love. We have no less significant motive, nor could we have a nobler one. There are some who call this movement sensational. If so, I am a sensationalist. There are others who do not go quite so far, but say that the onset is enthusiastic. If so, I am an enthusiastic. I am heart and mind in the enterprise, and I stand pledged both to pray and to act."

Airs. French's address was brief, concise, just and reasonable. After she had concluded the audience sung the hymn beginning thus—

All hair the power of Jenus' name.

All haif the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall. Bring forth the royal diadem And crown Him Lord of all.

The great temperance leader, Pather Heritage, was then introduced and addressed the audience, and after him the Rev. Dr. Romaine made a lew eloquent remarks. Then the chairman of the meeting, Mr. W. B. Drew, of Washington, stepped forward and made a really remarking address.

was then introduced and addressed the sindlence, and after him the Rev. Dr. Romaine made a lew eloquent remarks. Then the chairman of the meeting, Mr. W. B. Drew, of Washington, stepned forward and made a really remarkable address, his analysis being backed up throughout with starting and reliable statistics.

THE GINMILLS AND THE CHURCHES.

'Let us,' he said, 'look at the religious progress of the great Quaker City. Throughout its length and breadth there are only 500 churches devoted to the worship of God. Allowing an average attendance upon each of 200 souls, the total is rendered of 100,000 worshippers. Now, look at the ginmills. There are 8,000 of them. There is one rumshop for every 88 luhabitants. The total number of persons who gulp down intoxicating beverages each week amounts to 600,000. At these grogshops \$50,000 is spent daily, \$350,000 a week and \$15,000,000 a year; while by twelve o'clock to-night there will have been more men in your saloons than there will have been in your churches.

"Who are your rumsellers, and what signifies the luxurious manner in which they livey There is not a stone of their houses that is placed one upon the other by money legitimately earned. There is not a carpet within which sink the dainty feet of those who tread them, not a diamond fashing upon the bosom of their daughters, purchased by means which they yould dare to explain. There is not a dollar to-day in the hands of a poor man in your state which is not rendered less than that amount to him because of the existence of gin mills. These statements are facts; no one can deny them."

Applause of an overwhelming nature interrupted the gentleman at intervals during his address, and he retired a mid vehement and vociferous demonstrations. The other speeches simply reiterated the statements made above, and were listened to with exact and attentive silence. Alter the announcement of two other meetings during the coming week and the pronouncement of a benediction, the crowd, at a late hour in the airernoon, dispersed, and

prayer.

ROSTRUM CHIVALRY.

"I would just like," he said, "to see the police lay their hands upon any woman engaged in praying. The police dare not interfere with a work like this. All the locomotives of the United States combined do not possess the power of one woman. Give them their way and almshouses will be closed."

an. Give them their way and aimshouses will be closed."
This speaker was followed by another, who said that if the women went right on with energy they would scare all the gin guzzlers in town.

Dr. Leach said that he was with the Philadelphia women in their crusade; that the police would be ashamed to interfere, and that the crusaders were sure of success. Coionel Alfred H. Love said the sight of so many persons assembled for such a cause was glorious, and that in the hquor traffic the law was constantly disobeyed, more especially the Sunday law. He said that the undeveloped possibilities of the women's movement would surely disclose themselves as wonders.

WOMEN ARE SUPERIOR TO LAW.

possibilities of the women's movement would surely disclose themselves as wonders.

WOMEN ARE SUPERIOR TO LAW.

Once let the field be open to them, taverns and grog shops must perforce succumb." He said that gin must ever be over-thrown by prayer.

Mrs. Ellis said the women would go on with their crusade until the little temperance star in the West reached the meridian. She said in a city of brotherly love women would be safe from insult, and the authorities could not arrest those who were simply serving their God. When a woman will she will, and when she won't she won't. She said that it in the crusade the women were making the blood of one of them should be spilled, it would be far more disastrous to the enemy than the fraternal blood shed by Cain, and would deluge the whole country. We have not only God and the angels with us, she concluded, but also the coperation of many noble men.

Before the meeting the assemblage dispersed, specific of the meeting the assemblage dispersed, specific of the meeting the saiding "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow."

The Crusaders of Washington Giving the Washington Giving the Washington, March 1, 1874.

The temperance crusaders, with Mr. John Cessna, Representative from Pennsylvania, were at the Capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave notice to Downing, the they would begin their praying labors this week, commencing with him, and it is understood that they will proceed from there to the other restaurants in the vicinity of the Capitol.

The crusade with mr. John Cessna, Representative from Pennsylvania, were at the Capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave notice to Downing, the capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave notice to Downing, the capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave notice to Downing, the capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave notice to Downing, the capitol yesterday in the persons of some of their leaders, and gave

crammed to suffocation in every part, and hundreds joined in the singing.

The crusade will be pursued during the coming week. No little excitement fills the city.

STRENGTH OF THE LOCAL NOVEMENT.

The crusade has now been virtually inaugurated. While some may doubt its inture success, none dare to refuse to recognize the circumstance of its successful commencement. Last week, had such a popular outpouring as that which occurred to-day been predicted, its prognosticator would by the public have been regarded as a lunatic; but now the crusade is here—actually present in the Quaker City—and through the results of the day the wayiaring man, even though a lool, can plainly and distinctly read. Last week several saloons were approached, hymns being sung and prayers being read before the doors. More saloons must suffer the unremitting and inevitable approach of the women. Mrs. French made a point when she said that the police dared not arrest those who prayed, but they were at liberty to arraign, and she hoped they would do so, the wicked and riotous crowd which followed them. She made another point when she said that their efforts would disturb the public peace not half so much, nor block up the sidewalk to half the extent, as the crowd assembled to secure Mayor Stokley's election, at which time she asserted the sidewalks were so blockaded by men that the women were lorced to walk in the mud. There is no doubt now of a general uprising upon the part of the women, though your correspondent does not venture to predict what success will foliow their undertaking.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

A Catholic Crusade Organized in Connecticut-Immense Muss Meeting in New Haven-Street Prayer Meetings

Censured. New Haven, Conn., March 1, 1874. The largest meeting held here this year was the great Catholic outpouring to night in benall of the temperance crusade. It was a united effort. All the pastors announced it in their churches. The whole community seemed alive. Through the afternoon the streets were thronged with men in green regalia, marching from all quarters. The societies of Bridgeport and other towns were represented. The New Haven societies of St. Patrick, St. John, St. Aloystos, St. Mary and St. Francis were represented in full, with flags, banners and music in the hall. Music Hall was the endezvous, the New Haven Academy of Music; but it was not large enough to admit half the multitude. Three thousand were packed within the building, and nearly 2,000 had to go away.

WAR DECLARED. The Rev. Dr. Carmody, in cailing the meeting to order, said that Music Hall would no longer do. It was war time, and when America was in danger the Catholic citizens were moved so strongly tha they would have to hold the next meeting in Hamilton Park. Never was America in more danger than now. The War of the Rebellion killed no half so many of our citizens as intemperance. The women of the Protestant churches were doing their best, but it was not in the right way. The Catholics knew how trail was an experiment founded on the fitful moods of public excitement The Church brought the sacramental channels of grace to bear on men's appetite. They wished the Protestant effort well, but it any por tion of an army makes a wrong move all Connecticut raised the voice of Catholic Abstinence Union in warning against too much faith in this movement, in order to avert the reaction which would follow defeat. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was blessed by the Pope, and guarded by earnest men of the clergy and laity, who would keep it clear of side issues and already its banner waved over all parishes on the Continent. He wanted the Catholic women to

He called on the women to arise and take the

He caused on the women to arise and take the piedge.

AN AUDIENCE PLEDGED TO THE CAUSE.

The whole audience was instantly in commotion; the women were standing in all parts of the hall, and as soon as they repeated the words of the piedge against all drink and drinking habits in honor of the sacred thirst of Our Lord on the cross, the men rose and wildly cheered, and the band struck up an air. Dr. Carmody then introduced the next speaker, Mr. W. O'Brien, of New York, Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, who said that 56,000 members had been enrolled in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in the past two years. Two million of men, women and children woud be on its roll two years hence at the present rate of increase. The Catholic solders flew to the front in the war against an armed enemy. The priest is now calling his congregation and children would be on its roil two years hence at the present rate of increase. The Catholic solders dew to the front in the war against an armed enemy. The priest is now calling his congregation to stand forth in defence of America. The demon of drink had picked out this great nation and laid his hand apon it. The flags of the Total Abstinence Union are now flung to the winds beside every church spire. They wave as white wings of angels, symbols of peace and safety. The women's war will fail, but it has opened the people's ear to hear of the right cure. Hard hearts are softened to receive healing principles. If every saloon in New York were closed to-morrow more liquor would be drank unless the demand was destroyed. It would only add zest to the pursuit of a favorite vice. The Catholics entreated Americans to waste no power of hope or effort in whid experiments. All these hopes would sink into revulsion if fastened on a frail basis. Public opinion is monarch in America. The New York Herald had caused \$1,00,000 to be poured out a week to feed the poor of New York. All that the people need is to have the proper path pointed out to them; then correct opinion would sweep intemperance from the land. The moderate drinkers were patrons of drinking usages, and total abstinence was the only cure for the worst phases of the evil. The nomes blighted, hopes blasted, hearts broken and lives lost by this public vice would make angels weep. Protestant women were being pelted with snowballs through the streets, but their cries flied the air, begging of God and man that rehef might be granted; and the Catholic women would emulate this heroism, and, with better means, would cut out the drinking customs from society and keep our people from the taste of liquor from infancy up. He called on the men to arise and take the pledge.

Dr. Carmody seconded the cail, and the intense hall was immediately a scene of the widest enthusiasm. The piedge was given by the priest, and a thousand voices rang it out in tones of thunder. Dr. Carm

THE CAU'E ELSEWHERE.

dorsed in Newark.

As yet the ladies of Newark, to use a slang phrase, have taken no stock in the anti-rum movement of their sisters in the West, although the field for reiormation is most wide in the New Jersey city of churches. There are over 1,200 places in it where malt or spirituous liquors are sold.

Possibly the Newark anti-lager and liquor Joan d'Arcs are waiting for some man to move in the matter. A man has moved. This man is a promimatter. A man has moved. This man is a profinient Methodist Cergyman, Rev. Dr. Hare, of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, who last night, in the course of a sermon on the "New Temperance Movement," warmly and eloquently endorsed the crusade in the West, saying that he would infinitely rather see his wile and daughters praying on the sidewalk for rumsellers than see them whirling round in the arms of men in a ball-room.

A Temperance Prayer Meeting at Nynck, N. Y.

NYACK, March 1, 1874. The temperance excitement has reached here large and enthusiastic prayer meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church this afternoon. The Rev. C. E. Little stated the object of the meeting and appointed John Charlton Chairman. Prayers were offered for the removal of intemperance from the village and the whole country. After appointing a committee to further the objects of the meeting the assemblage dispersed, singing "Praise God, from Whom all Biessings Flow."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1, 1874. Temperance prayer meetings were held to-day one for ladies and one for men. They were largely attended and intense interest was manifested. The sense of both meetings seemed to be that it would never do to let the work flag, but rather that the time had now come for beginning an active crusade. The Rev. Mr. Stidham, pastor of active crusade. The Rev. Mr. Stidham, pastor of the First Baptist church, in a sermon to-night earnestly favored the beginning of street work at once, saying that while prayer in secret and in churches was well enough, that if any particular work was to be accomplished it was necessary that faith and work should be united. The Rev. R. W. Clark, or Trinity Episcopal church, also preached in favor of a street crusade.

A monster temperance mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening, and will be addressed by ex-Governor Dennison and other prominent gentlemen. The programme of the crusade will be announced at this meeting.

INDIANS KILLED. Tragic Result of a Fight in the South west.

GALVESTON, March 1, 1874. A special despatch from San Antonio to the News says it is now fully ascertained that eleven Indians and one squaw were killed in the recent fight on the Double Fork of the Brazos.

Lieutenant Turner, of the Tenth cavalry, nar-rowly escaped death. A cartridge in his pocket was split by an arrow.

THE UNSETTLED SIOUX.

Another View of the Indian Difficulties. Омана, Neb., Feb. 28, 1874.

An official telegram here to-day from Fort Laramie says the condition of Indian affairs is unsettled and unsatisfactory at the agencies. The good Indians seem to have been corrupted, and are leaving for the North to join hostile bands. leaving for the North to join hostile bands. It is reported that the beef contractors have stopped supplying beef, being afraid to drive cattle through the reservation. There seems to be no doubt but that the column of troops now at Fort Laramie will enter the reservation from that point. It is thought they will meet with some opposition. No trouble with the Indians is probable south of the Platte, in Wyoming Territory. Nebraska is too far removed to be thought of in connection with the Indians. There is not one in the State but what is peaceable.

DEPREDATIONS BY CALIFORNIA BANDITTI. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1874. Vasquez and his band of robbers and murderers

are still raiding in the southern counties of the State. On Wednesday they robbed the Los Angeles stage, carrying off \$200 and eight horses. One man resisted and shot at Vasquez, but missed him. Vasquez returned the fire, shooting him through the leg. He then told him his name and granted him his life. The banditti travelled in a southerly direction after the robbery.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BURDENS.

· CHARLESTON, March 1, 1874. The Committee of the Taxpayers' Convention appointed to present the people's memorial to Congress are to meet in Washington for the per-formance of that duty on the 19th inst.

SHOOTING AFFRAY,

An afray took place last night at No. 232 Mott street between Michael Schaus and Monk Kreiner, when Schaus drew a revolver and discharged two shots—one taking effect under the chin of Mary Kreiner, causing a severe fiesh wound; the other ball taking effect in the left hand of Monk Kreiner, caus-ing a slight wound. The wounded pair were con-veyed to the Mulberry street station house, where their wounds were dressed by Surgeon Cook. Schaus escaped.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Political, Social and Legal Talk in the British Metropolis-Exiled from Parliament by the Favorite Ballot-Celebrated Liberals Hoisted by the Party Petard.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1874. I can tell you an authentic anecdote which will exemplify the undue haste in which the recent before doing so I may mention that there is doubt that the knowledge that his Greenwich seat taken the office of Chancellor of the Excheque without seeking re-election, was the mainspring of Mr. Gladstone's coup Wetat. He was invalided for two or three days, and confined to his bed. During this period he concocted his address to the electors of Greenwich, and showed it to Lord Granville, who, with amiable weakness, found no fault with it. It was then taken down to the Cabinet, where it arrived like a bombshell, but where no protest was made against it. Now for my anecdote. So little idea had Mr. Gladstone's intimates of what he was about to do that Mr.
Cbilders, who had been First Lord of the
Admiraity, and had only just retired from the
Gladstonian Caoinet, was about to set off for Nice
with his samily. Before leaving England he went
to pass a few days with Lord Honghton, in Yorkshire. Local newspapers are not taken in at Frystone Hall, nor the London dailes until the afternoon, but on the morning after Mr. Childers atrival the outler told him of a rumor that Parliament
had been dissoired. This report Mr. Childers at
first laughed to scorn, but on driving into the
neighboring town he found it was correct, and instantly set off for Ponteiract, the borough which
he represented in Parliament, and which was tortunately only a few miles distant. Having the advantage of being thus early on the spot he was enabled to gather his committee, to organize his
measures and finally to get nimel returned at the
head of the poll. Had he arrived at Nice before
the news reached him there is little doubt that he
would have shared the late of many of his former
colleagues. Writing to you last week, when the
coming events were only casting a small shadow
before them, I ventured to prophesy a working
majority of from fifteen to twenty for the conservatives. Now it is 55, equal to 110 on a division. All
sorts and conflictions of fiberals have been ruthjessly defeated.

Childrester Fortescue is curious
and significant. During the early part of the Gladstone Ministry he was Chief Secretary for Ireland,
an office which he filled with great distinction, and
would have retained had it not been for the
jealousy existing between his wife (of whom more
annon) and the Countess Spencer—wife of the Lord
lieutenant. Mr. Chichester Fortescue was thereunon cated Frestone the sort of the Lord
lieutenant. Wr. Chichester Fortescue work the forhady waited to the Board of Trade. His
wife is a very extraordinary woman. She is the
daughter of Braham, the celebrate tenor of the Lord
li anecdote. So little idea had Mr. Gladstone's in timates of what he was about to do that Mr. Childers, who had been First Lord of

power, are utterly independent of Mr. Butt and his phalanx, while from several of Mr. Disraeit's utterances it may be readily gathered that he has no intention of looling with any Irish questions, and that neither home rulers nor ultramontanists will meet with any favor from him.

DISTINGUISHED EXILES FROM THE COMMONS.

To the list of distinguished members now exiled from the House, which I sent you in my last, must be added the names of Viscount Bury, great in volunteering and Canadian subjects; George Elliot, the largest coal miner in Great Britain; Lord Otto Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, and member of the Queen's nousehold; the three brothers Guest—Sir Ivor, the Baronet; Montague, a great friend of the Prince of Wales and Arthur—Tom Hughes, Lock King, the veteran member for East Surrey; Merry, the well known racing man; Rylands, who made economy his hobby, and Mr. White, the veteran Brigaton reformer. Thus this, the first general election under the bailot, has resulted in the crushing deicat of the liberal party, by whom it was introduced and whom it was intended to serve. Here we have an exact example of the "engineer hoist with his own petard," Steo sibi gladio hune jugulo! may Mr. Disraeit victoriously exclaim.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Admiral's Report and Its Effect-Efficient and Economical Administra. tion of the Marine Hospital Service. General regret, it might be said even demorali-

zation, is prevalent in the navy, because of the efforts being made to aboitsh the grade of commodore. SHAKING HANDS AGAIN.

There is a large gathering of the junior officers of the navy at Washington, to undergo examination for promotion. Many of these officers have not met each other since the day of their graduation at Annapolis. When the squadron breaks up and the vessels are assigned to permanent stations those awaiting examination will proceed to the capital. ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

The able report of Admiral Porter on the condition of the navy, published in last Monday's HERALD, has been warmly commended in naval circles. The officers feel that the Admiral is still doing good service in pointing out in direct and candid language the abuse and injustice which cause the free utterance of that timeworn phrase that "The service is going to the devil."

canded language the abuse and injustice which cause the free utterance of that timeworn phrase that "The service is going to the devil."

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES—INTERESTING DETAILS.

For the purpose of litustration rather than of comparison the Marine Hospital Service of the United States may be said to be analogous in its functions to the Medical Departments of the army and the navy, in that it is the medium through which medical and surgical treatment is turnished to the sick and disabled of a large body of men. Its scope, however, is wider than that of those departments, as well in the variety of duties imposed by law upon the chief of the service as in the much larger number of men cared for through it. These men, constituting the American merchant marine, aggregate in round numbers about 113,000 sonis, comprising the officers and crews of 25,833 vessels, of 3,721,425 tons burden. Upon the individual members of this body is assessed by statute, dating as iar back as 1798 (1 Stat., 603, a monthly tax, the proceeds of which constitute the Marine Hospital Fund, and out of which is defrayed, in large part, the cost of the service, the deliciency being met by an annual appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, hospital dues were collected in 127 different customs districts of the United States, the sums so collected aggregating \$335,845 95. Hospital relief, to the extent of 421,375 days, was jurnished to 13,529 seamen, in 91 customs districts. Under Mr. Woodworth's able management the cost of maintaining the service has been reduced 51 per cent.

Return of the United States Steamer Prolic to Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1, 1874. The United States steamer Frolic, which left Norfolk last week to search for the monitor Dictator, returned here this morning.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

Another Fortnight's Drill of the Fleet Ordered-The Exercises To Be Prolonged to April 15.

Admiral Case received a telegram from Washington this morning, ordering that there be another fortnight's exercises. As all the fleet must return to Key West for coal before returning to Florida Gulf the function cannot be renewed before March 15.

The sail exercises will be substantially repeated. This will prolong the function till April. The fleet has reached this point on its way back to Key

Commodore Rodgers will come from Pensacola this week.

The Wachusett will be sent after him.

Practical Confiscation Determined On.

HAVANA, Feb. 21, 1874. For two days past a report has been very generally current that the home government has manifested its disapprobation of the late decrees of Captain General Joyellar, and the measures to be carried out under them, in reference to the

CUBA.

Rumored Change in the Com-

mand of the Island.

CONCHA THE COMING MAN.

The Embargoed Properties of Americans-A

state of siege, the draft, &c. The situation of the island is indeed an anomalous one. An insurrection exists, to sup-press which has for five years baffled every effort of Spain; which constitutes a state of war de facto, though the Span-ish government, fearini of the recognition by other nations of their adversaries as belligerents, persists in declaring it to be the outbreak of a few misguided men, and made up of Chinamen, marauders and bandits. While thus persistent in declaring that no state of war exists in Cuba the government of the island has recourse to the most stringent measures, and such as nations only use

Such a state of things cannot last long, and the disapproval, if true it be, of the Spanish government of the Captain General's decrees will force

A CHANGE IN THE HEAD OF THE ISLAND, and already rumor points to the man who on every vacancy is put forward as a candidate for the office, not heretofore with success, but who at present, with the existing Cabinet at Madrid, and strongly supported as he is by the wealthy oligarchy of Cuba, has the best chance to be the successor of Captain General Jovellar if the change is really meditated.

The person referred to has had command of the island on two occasions and ruled with a hand of iron. The name of Don Jbsé Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, has figured in the annals in letters of bold relief. Captain General from 1850 to 1852, he had to contend with the filibustering attempts of Narciso Lopez, and succeeded in capturing the expedition landed by that brave and gallant leader, who was ruthlessly garroted in the public square, while Crittenden and others of the expedition were shot on the slope of the Atarés Fort. Again in command from 1854 to 1859, Concha conducted affairs in the strongest manifestation of that policy which Spain has so long adopted for her colonies.

Concha's popularity among a certain part of the Spaniards, "the unconditionals," is not of a nature to inspire confidence in the luture of this unhappy island. In suppressing the insurrection of 1851 and 1854 many cruel deeds were committed, the orders for which emanated from him. When Narciso Lopez was captured and fell into his power Concha led his former companion in arms (for they had served in the same regiment) to believe that he would mitigate his punishment and not sign the death warrant; but, nevertheless, although showing a rejuctance which those who knew him believed to be feigned, he signed that instrument, and Lopez yielded up his life on the garrote.

However, times have changed considerably since he held command here. Concha of to-day is not the Concha of twenty years ago. Former insur-

rections
WERE SUPPRESSED AT THE START;

the present one has existed now for over five years. It is not now the Captain General alone who "orders and commands." in the whirliging of time many men have come to the surface of politics, who, once they learn what power is and what influence they wheld, are loth to lose either. There are a great many now who have their fingers in the political muddle of this island, and although there exists a strong party in Cuba who live under the firm conviction that Concha is the only man capable of restoring peace and prosperity to the island, there are many more who have no faith in his powers, and, knowing his weakness and that his intrigues the past years to regain this command are with the view of obtaining the means of replenishing his afficted purse. Besides, he has been a life long supporter of the Bourbons, though since the September revolution (1868) he has kept himself aloof from active politics and maintained a reticence is the expression of his views on the important questions which have excited and kept Spain in terment ever since.

With the two leading journals of this city, the the present one has existed now for over five

perioence is the expression of his views on the important questions which have excited and kept Spain in lerment ever since.

With the two leading journals of this city, the Diarro and Voz de Cuba, Concha has unbounded popularity. By them the intrigues for his third command of the island have been continued. With them the dominant idea exists, with them the dominant idea exists, as also with a great number of the Spanish self-styled "unconditionals," that he is the only man who, from his former experience and success in suppressing two insurrections, knows what means and measures are necessary among so many who, under all circumstances, which he inexorable, and will direct all his efforts to the wellare of Spain, the preservation of Spainsh integrity and the national honor, and what is of equal importance, will attend to their wishes, whether authorized or not, in Spain.

Among the pactic part of the native Cuban population Coneta is no lavorite. His name alone throws terror into their hearts. Among them he has acquired the reputation of being the most cruel and personally ambitious commander that ever held the reins of government in this island. They believe him to be the embodiment of atrocity, and the online attached to his name is such that it is by many considered that his appointment to the chief command will be in deflance of the sentiments of numanity of the civilized world, and they even effectian strong hopes of interference from foreign nations should be be again installed. It is also rumored that General Lopez Dominguez, the conqueror of Cartagen, is to be the successor of General Jovellar.

such are the rumors current and their effect such are the rumors current and their enects upon the public mind. It is more than probacle, however, that they are without any loundation whatever, and that no change is intended for the present, General Jovehar giving null satisfaction to the leading men here, and, though there are plenty of mulmurs, his late decrees have met the approval of a majority of the Spaniards in the Island.

Island.

EMBARGOED PROPERTIES.

The order from the government of Spain for the release from embargo of the property of American citizens is as yet not efficiently carried out. Various trivial reasons have been given for the delay, and the misery entailed upon many families by the arbitrary action of the government of this island is exceedingly afflicting. Numbers of American citizens have been thus deprived of the necessaries to maintain themseives in comiort. The rents of houses or slaves, the products of their lands and plantations, have all been setzed for the benefit of the government, or rather of its

rents of houses or slaves, the products of their hands and plantations, have all been seized for the beneat of the government, or rather of its minions. The under authorities here have delayed, from day to day and from month to month, to act justly toward the claimants or their agents. But the authorities have recently been pressed for excuses for further delay, and discovering that the United States is in earnest in her demand for the release of the estates and other properties of American citizens, have resorted to another despote attempt

To Practically confiscate
the property instead of only embargoing it.

The American owners of these estates, not naving been in possession of them for five years, are to be compelled to pay ordinary and extraordinary taxes for that time, and the total amount of these taxes will be so large that the owners will be forced to sell or abandon their property. The authorities religes absolutely to pay over the proceeds for the past five years, thereby rendering it impossible for the large majority of the owners of embargoed estates to pay the taxes, as most of them have been living in poverty since they were driven from the island.

Salvini, the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the taxes as most of them have been highly and the famous its tragedian, will compense the states to pay the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the states to pay the states to pay the famous Italian tragedian, will compense the states to pay the states and th

island.
Salvini, the famous Italian tragedian, will commence his season for twenty nights at the Tacon Theatre next Thursday. The subscription is progressing favorably, and the enterprise will probably be successful and lucrative.

THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I do not know, nor have I the slightest suspicion of, the friend I am indebted to for placing my name in the list of candidates for the ofice of Po lice Commissioner; but while I would earnestly thank that friend for any intended kindness in my behalf, will you do me the favor to say, through your columns, that I am not a candidate for the appointment, and oblige, very respectfully, J. H. BROWER. 45 SOUTH STREET, Feb. 28, 1874.

THREW HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS.

Edward Haziett was arrested last night for throwing his wife down stairs at No. 174 Pront street and indicting serious injury upon her. She was sent to the hospital in an ambulance.